E. ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
N-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, October 30, 1830. No. 45.

...dispensable for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

LAKE DRUMMOND HOTEL,

Situate on the Virginia and North-Carolina line.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has rented the above establishment which is now open for their accommodation. The bar will be furnished with the choicest wines and liquors of every description and the table supplied with all the delicacies the Norfolk market affords. Pleasure parties of every description will be freely accommodated.

As the subscriber will spare no pains to make this establishment equal in respectability and comfort to any other of the kind in the United States, he hopes by the most diligent attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Daniel Rogerson.

September 4. 8m.

☞ The editor of the Norfolk Herald will insert the above twice a week for 6 weeks and forward his account to the Star office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Knox & Williams,

Have just received from New York and are now opening at the store recently occupied by Knox & Rogerson, a new & splendid assortment of

GOODS,

selected with great care and attention and well adapted to the season and market, which they are determined to dispose of on moderate terms for cash or produce.

Robt. M Knox.
Sam'l Williams.

Eliz. City, Oct. 9.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having taken the STORE opposite that recently occupied by Hez'h Lockwood, informs his old customers and the public generally that he has just returned from New York with an entire new and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries and HARDWARE

suitable for the season and market, which he offers for sale cheap for cash or country produce.

Wm. Rogerson

Eliz. City, Oct. 9.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Knox & Rogerson*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted are requested to make payment to Robert M. Knox, who is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.

ROBERT M. KNOX.
WILLIAM ROGERSON.

Eliz. City, Oct. 4—9.

State of North Carolina,
Currituck County
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Spence H. Gregory, } Original Attachment.
John W. Dough, }

"Levied on the 3d of July 1830, on the back of Spence H. Gregory's other attachment, on the lands of John W. Dough, adjoining the lands of Joshua Harrison et al. and all his moveable property as per schedule on former attachment."

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Currituck at the Court-House in Currituck on the last Monday in November next, then and there to plead answer or demur to said attachment, judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause set for hearing exparte.

Witness *Spence Hall*, clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in Aug. A. D. 1830, and 55th year of American Independence.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Sept. 30.—16.—Price adv. $4 37½.

State of North Carolina,
Currituck County:
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. August Term, 1830.

Spence H. Gregory } Original Attachment.
v.
Samuel Jarvis and Richard Jarvis }

"Levied on the 24th of June on all the lands of Sam'l Jarvis and Richard Jarvis, also, on three negroes Page and Alfred the property of Richard Jarvis, and Smith the property of Sam'l Jarvis; also, one horse and single gig the property of Samuel Jarvis.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, or that they so absent themselves that legal process cannot be served upon them, *It is ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Elizabeth City Star, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Currituck County at the Court House therein on the last Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be taken pro confesso and the cause set for hearing exparte.

Witness *Spence Hall*, clk. of our said Court at office, Currituck, the last Monday in August, A. D. 1830, and 55th year of American Independence.

Spence Hall, c. c. c.

Sept. 30.—16.—Price adv. $4 37½.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having removed from his old stand, to his

NEW STORE,

at the south end of the town, opposite Wm. Moore's store, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New-York with a

General assortment of Goods

adapted to this market, which he will sell at wholesale or retail at as low prices as they can be bought at any other store in town, and on as liberal terms.

Hez. Lockwood

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 2

MOLASSES.

52 Hogsheads just received per schr. William & Frederick, from Martinique, and for sale by

Miles White.

Elizabeth City, 9th mo 11th.

STONE LIME.

50 casks STONE LIME for sale by H. N. & T. P. WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth City, July 31.

Farmer's Repository.

From the N. Y. Evening Journal.

HARVEST.

Ceres has crown'd with yellow waving grain
The [illegible] fertile plain
And golden harvest to its toiling train,
Presents the treasures of our fertile land.
Hyemal winds that erst have scour'd the dale, [cial veil.
And raging storms that spread the gla
Hung o'er the farmer's hopes; but now appear [the ear."
The wish'd for prize "the full blade in
Now when Aurora paints the eastern sky,
And pearls of due upon the meadow lie,
Ere Sol has mounted in his blazing car,
Or day put out the lamp of ev'ry star,
See blooming Health in husbandry array'd,
With joyful step advancing through the glade,
To strip the field, of its exub'rant pride.
The swelling bounty nature has supplied:
Plenty's rich goblet soon will o'erflow,
"For they shall also reap who oign to sow;" [home's sung
——The barns are fill'd, new harvest
And toiling labor for a while unstrung;
Now, while the farmer o'er his genial land
Finds blessings "scattered with alib'ral hand,"
We hope a *golden* harvest will redress
The daily toil and labors of the *farm*

CIVES.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

TO FARMERS.

The season has now arrived when farmers are preparing to sow their winter grain. The writer of this article has experienced the efficacy of slack lime as manure on ground that was entirely worn out, producing nothing but five finger leaves and weeds. The ground was tilled, and 40 bushels to the acre was spread over it. It was seeded with grain and timothy and clover were sown at the same time. It yielded me a fine crop. I mowed the same five years without adding manure. The second manuring was still more efficacious, when 60 to 80 bushels were used. Forty bushels is as much as ought to be used the first time.—I know of a farm in New Jersey, in a limestone county, completely worn out. The most that could be obtained for it was fifteen dollars per acre I presume the purchaser would not now sell it for fifty dollars per acre It is entirely renewed by lime, and it is a pleasure to look over it

The advantage of using lime is, you insure to yourself a certain crop, unless the season is very unfavorable. Ground which has not yielded wheat for many years now produces fine crops. In one instance, forty-five bushels per acre has been produced this season. Your grain of every kind will be at least double—in many instances treble. Your pastures will be very abundant—you may double, and treble your stock of cattle. If you have more pasture than you want, plough under your clover—it will mellow and very much enrich your ground. The farmer will then reap abundantly, & the old cry of poor crops will be silenced.

A FARMER.

From the Montgomery Free Press.

Remarks on the general principles of husbandry.

1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad, that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage—even barren heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land, that will so far exhaust your soil as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profits such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively, upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and buckwheat, without the fertalizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and then change of crops will generally do best, excepting onions, carrots and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant when followed successively for two or more years upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself, without lessening its powers to produce some other plants: this fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener than once in seven years and is common to all crops, with the exception of those mentioned above.

5. To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require in such succession, as to form a routine of five, six, or seven years, according to the nature, quality, and situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good, and good land better.

From the Columbia Times & Gazette.

Proceedings of the Twentieth Sept.

Judge Cheves' Letter.

CHARLESTON, 15th Sept. 1830.

Gentlemen:—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th ult. by which I am invited to participate in "a public Meeting and Dinner, at Columbia" on the 20th instant. You are also pleased to add, that "the meeting is called with a view to the discussion and more thorough understanding of the important political topics which engage the attention of the people of the State."

I regret that circumstances connected with my domestic concerns, will prevent me from enjoying the pleasure and honor which your invitation puts in my power. But presuming that it will be in accordance with the objects of the meeting, to receive the views of those who have been invited to attend it and are unable to do so, and lest it may be supposed I am unwilling to give publicity to mine, I will subjoin them in as few words as the nature of the subject will permit.

On the topics that now so much agitate the public mind, I have never had but one opinion, affecting as well the injury as the remedy. The injury, I think, far exceeds the common estimate. That considers it as an unjust, unequal and oppressive Tax, terminating in itself. The magnitude of the evil, in this view, would ordinarily be supposed cause enough for resistance, in the most extreme modes, when, as in this, it is obvious, the common remedy under our Institutions—that of the Ballot Box—does not and cannot apply; and when to mention it, is to mock the sufferer. But the evil swells, when we consider its motives, tendencies, abuses and probable duration, to a size and shape altogether alarming. In these views, we behold among other evil results, a power in which we have no practical participation, and over which we have no controul, to tax us, employed not simply in imposing the burthen of the day, unjust and enormous in itself, but in establishing, at the same time, principles, which in their effect and tendency, subvert, first, the great pecuniary interests of the South, and, next, all the protective power, with which the scheme of our Government had clothed them. For while these burthens are imposed, to the great injury and, perhaps, to the final subversion of those objects of our industry on which they bear, and, not for the ordinary and legitimate purpose of revenue, but to build up new and artificial interests, supposed to be beneficial to other and distant portions of the Union; while, I say, they are imposed for such unjust and insufferable purposes, they are at the same time appropriated to interest other States, by the division of the spoil, in the permanency of the policy, and thus to deprive us of all hope which might have grown out of the balanced interests of the community, through the disinterestedness and impartiality of the latter portions of the Union. In this way, we behold the burthen fixed upon us with double power and probably forever.

I believe this statement to be fully true, except as it shall be wanting in strength; and if it be not greatly overcharged, does it not exhibit a case involving most deeply and injuriously the interests, the honor, and the practical independence of the State? In the same manner it affects all the Southern States.

On the only occasion, on which I have expressed an opinion in public on this subject, I declared my belief that the Southern States suffered all the evil legislation and ignominy of a colonial condition, without any of its advantages. The condemnation and vituperation which have been cast upon this opinion, have not changed it. I still entertain the opinion and still think that the evil ought not to be borne, but ought to be resisted, at the proper time and under the proper circumstances, at any and every hazard. It ought to be peaceable, if possible, and every means calculated to make the issue peaceable, ought to be patiently and judiciously employed, before we think of force. But if force be indispensable to effective resistance, I do not hesitate to say we ought to suffer and employ it, rather than submit. Submit!—Why, the question is, whether we will bear oppression or not! And is this question submitted to a free people? Oppression in the worst and most dangerous of all forms—oppression in the imposition of the great pecuniary burthens of the State, where Tyranny, whether popular or monarchical always begins its attack. Let Government have the unlimited and unrestrained power to impose pecuniary burthens, and that government be not self government, and what is left of Liberty and Independence? And will it be any mitigation of the reality or weight of the evil that you suffer under the forms, without the power of self government?—When I say this oppression ought to be resisted, at any and every hazard I walk on consecrated ground—the of our revolution—and, am sustained by the general examples of history. The motives of that Revolution, however just and satisfactory, are paltry, compared with the evils of these impositions, whether we consider them in their direct effects, or in their future tendencies, nor is there a page in the volume of history that contains so foul a blot as the record of the final submission of Independent States, uncontrouled by power, to such unequal and unjust legislation.

But as I remarked on the public occasion on which I first expressed the opinion that the evils of which the South complains ought to be resisted, so on this I say, I deprecate all action by one State. I have no confidence in any resistance, peaceable or forcible, which shall not embrace a majority of the suffering States. I believe—I am sure, it will be abortive resistance. On the contrary, to will, by a united determination, a redress of Southern wrongs and the security of Southern rights, will be effectually to accomplish both. Any measure by one of the suffering States, alone, will be a measure of feebleness, subject to many hazards. Any union among the same States, will be a measure of strength, almost of certain success.

The case must be one growing out of long suffering and deep tribulation, where a single State forming one of a closely united family, (I mean not merely a political connexion, but one of sentiment and feeling, and interest, and juxtaposition, such as the Southern States eminently form,) can act alone with spirit and success, when it shall not have the sustaining approbation of the sisterhood; and still more so, if the cloud of their

disapprobation shall cast its shadows on the effort.

The full power of public sentiment may be considered a sort of modern discovery, if it be not in a regulated shape, entirely a creature of modern institutions. It is at least one of infinite influence, by which the conduct of every free State is absolutely governed. That public sentiment, however, is not the feeling merely of a part of the community, but of the whole of that aggregate people, however numerous, and though separated into Independent States, who have a common identity. This common identity expands or is contracted by the subject which it affects. There is a common identity and a common public sentiment (the worker to be sure when so expanded) embracing all civilized people. In our external relations, there is a common public sentiment embracing the whole Union. But in our external relations, the States are divided into Western, Eastern, Middle and Southern sections. The South has thus a separate identity and a common public sentiment among themselves, (the stronger from the nearness and intimacy of their relations,) in reference to their internal or peculiar affairs. There may be cases where this common or peculiar identity may be confined to a single State—for example, that of Georgia, on the Indian question. Where this common identity and consequent common public sentiment affect any subject, it is scarcely possible for any one member of the confraternity of feeling and character, to act alone upon it, because, according to our maxim of the power of public sentiment, the conduct of the whole mass must be in conformity with the sentiment of the whole mass. It is vain to say that each is a sovereign, and if others do not duly feel a common injury or dread a common danger, it becomes the duty of an individual State, if it cannot combine with the others, to act alone.

The logic may be perfectly clear, (which, by the bye, I do not concede, except as applied to extreme cases,) but it will be found impossible to make practical. There is a *spell* which manacles the most vigorous. There is a forbidding aspect, not of terror, but of fraternity, which we cannot meet without relaxing in our determinations, however fixed they may have been. Neither excitement, nor pledges, nor the sanctions of the soundest wisdom, (such, I mean, as would be so, if supported by the general adoption and approbation) will sustain the actor, when unsupported by the public sentiment of the sphere to which he belongs. He may plunge in with the utmost determination, (desperation, if you please,) but if he be human and rational, he will be recalled by the cold or the forbidding regards of the public sentiment.

It may be truly said, then, I think, that all separate action by one of the Southern States on this question, which is common to them all, however wise would be the same measure, if it were favored by the general adoption, will be feeble and unsuccessful.

I proceed now to notice some of the specific grounds which have been suggested for the action of this State. Among these, *remonstrances*, in the sovereign character of the State, seem not altogether to be discarded. These I consider as worse than idle, for so ought all dependence on means so certainly deceptive and delusive to be considered. For the utter worthlessness of this mean, let our imaginations transfer us to Washington on the occasion when the solemn protests of this State, and of the State of Georgia, were presented. They could not have been presented with more dignity or with more eloquence, or in a more imposing manner. But did they attract any consideration, or produce any sensation? I appeal to those who were present on the occasion, whether the repose of the letter writers, at their desks, was broken by this awful presence of two remonstrating sovereigns? A proposed appropriation of a few hundred dollars to indemnify a petitioner for a negro lost in the campaign of New Orleans, excited fifty—nay, I am sure I do not exaggerate, however hyperbolical the statement may appear, when I say fifty thousand times the sensation that was produced by the protests of these sovereign states.—And will you remonstrate again under like circumstances?

On *nullification*, another of the specific modes of action which have been suggested, I think a construction has been put, in this State, different from that which Jefferson and Madison, and the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures intended it should bear. I do not say a less correct one. They, as I suppose, considered it a mere declaration of opinion on the part of the States of the invalidity of the law. Nullification in this sense has already been adopted by the State and a majority of the Southern States.

The "Interposition" of which these high authorities speak, and which they hold out as an ulterior remedy, if the moral influence of the nullifying declaration shall not be effective, is simply the exercise of that power that belongs to and cannot be separated from a State which remains sovereign.

The books talk of dependent sovereigns, but the common sense of that is, that those who are so called, either from motives of interest or policy, agree voluntarily, and during their pleasure, to suspend or delegate a portion of their power, or are under forcible subjection to another power, and are in the latter case, not sovereign in a just sense.—Sovereign States may suspend or delegate the exercise of many of their powers, without a diminution of their sovereignty, under a compact with other sovereigns. But whatever name be given to this compact, if the confederate states remain sovereign, it is no more than a *treaty* of a solemn kind, which any State may withdraw from at pleasure. One State of the confederacy may interpose by entreaty, by negociation, or by remonstrance, with a view of obtaining redress of a particular evil in the execution of the treaty, and still acknowledge the binding efficacy of it, or it may at once resume its power and exercise, and sustain all its original rights at pleasure, as if no such treaty had ever existed. It has precisely the same means to sustain itself that all sovereigns have—the moral and physical force of the State. It is subject to the same control (and no other) which may be brought to bear on all sovereigns, namely, the like moral and physical force. But whatever be the true doctrine on the subject of nullification, there is too great a diversity of opinion on the expediency of it, to authorize its adoption, at this time, in the sense put upon it, in this State.

The last of the specific modes of action, which have been thrown out, is a *convention* of the people of the State, to be called under the Constitution of the State. This I conceive to be equally impolitic, and still more unsuited to the occasion and the object, because (I speak with great deference but not with less confidence) it can lead to no *authoritative result*, and it appears to me to be proposed for the worst reason imaginable—a want of any definite notion of a practical line of conduct.—A Convention, I conceive, should only be called for some great specific object. No one has, however, suggested any definite question of decisive character on which this Convention is to act, except that of nullification. And why should a Convention be called on this question? It cannot even act upon it in an authoritative shape. A Convention employed according to the principles of constitutional government, *can only act on the frame of the government, that is to say, give, take away, or modify its power. It cannot legislate!*—by what process then can it nullify?—As to the authority of the government of the State, as it now stands, it is not in the power of the Convention to increase it with reference to the subject of sovereign rights, which are those in question. No government which recognizes the right of the people to abrogate or modify its existence can have greater power than the government of this State already possesses on such subjects.—It has all the power that, on such questions, can be conferred on a government. It is an unlimited sovereign Government, in reference to all other States and Governments. The Convention therefore can do no legal or authoritative act, unless it assume a revolutionary vigiour, dissolve the actual government, and invest itself with all power.

I know it has been said that the ligature of the Union was tried by a Convention, and that therefore our relation to it cannot be changed but by a Convention. This doctrine is both fallacious and dangerous. It would be to impair, if not to deny our great first principle, that the Union is a confederation of sovereign States. The Conventions which ratified the Constitution of the Union were instruments of the State sovereignties, called by their power, and responsive merely of the popular opinion. The people on that occasion neither dissolved, nor modified their corporate existence. It was a mere method of collecting the sense of the people on a point that the corporate sovereignty was able (as in the confederation of 1779.) to have decided without the reference. There is nothing in the nature of the two instruments, which require the direct conformation of the people in the one, and dispenses with it in the other. The greatest of all powers—those of peace and war—were invested in the confederation of 1778. The people may annihilate or modify the State Governments, when they please, but as long as they exist, and are sovereign, they not only represent the people, but are the people in their corporate capacity. I am constrained to believe, (though I confess the sin of having long wandered from this good faith,) that there is neither safety nor truth in any doctrines which do not recognize, *in all external relations*, the Governments of the States *exclusively* as the people of the States, and the *only* visible signs by which they can be seen or known as sovereigns.

But so very indistinct and even wild are some of the motives assigned for the call of a Convention, that it has been gravely urged as one, that if a practical remedy cannot be struck out by it, it may be used to put an end to the excitement altogether, by a popular sedative (through some act of the Convention,) of the whole question! This does seem to be sporting in very wantonness with the most serious and sacred objects.

It has been also suggested, that a Convenion may remonstrate, and that coming from such a body, it would command the attention of the General Government. Such an act of the Convention, for the reason already suggested, would be merely popular, not legal—of the nature of a like remonstrance of any ordinary popular Convention, though more solemn and comprehensive, and would be exceptionable, as it would have a tendency to invalidate the authority, legal and moral of the regular government. Nor is it probable the influence supposed would be felt. Bodies acting out of their sphere, are likely, in politics, as in nature, to loose their attraction. I am afraid a Convention thus employed would be considered as a wandering planet. For who can seriously think of remonstrances after our experience of their efficacy? For myself, I deem all remonstrances to be utterly idle and hopeless when they come from a single State. But if the Southern States will raise a united voice, I have no doubt it will not only command attention, but likewise acquiescence in the demands.

I differ, then, entirely from those who have recommended modes of separate action. But I must be understood as not meaning to join at all in the opprobrious censures, which have been cast upon these measures or the distinguished men, who have put them forth for the public consideration. All I mean is respectfully to submit my reasons for a difference of opinion. These distinguished men are the ornaments of the State, have hitherto been and will continue to be its truest, ablest, best and most faithful advisers; and to withdraw the public confidence from them, would be at once ungrateful and unwise. The public is indebted to them for all the just views it has on the subjects which now so intensely agitate, and which must always so deeply interest it. They have been the faithful sentinels of the State, and if they be withdrawn from its watch-towers, I fear it will be by a voice much less true to the interests of the people, and much less worthy of their confidence. Not to sustain them would be little less than to abandon the struggle.

But, it may be asked, "how is this union of effort, on the part of the Southern States, to be brought about, and when is it probable they will effectively unite?" The first part of this inquiry is very easily answered. Any means [the simpler the better, for all incipient measures,] which will enable them to exchange their views on the subject, will be satisfactory. The remaining member of the inquiry is much more difficult—"When is it probable they will effectively unite?" Any one accustomed to the contemplation of public affairs, will see, at a glance, that the actual condition of the politics of the Southern States, in connexion with the politics of the Union, is not only the cause of the present apathy of the States, but, in all likelihood, will continue to smother their feelings and confound their views for some time to come. But inevitable delays are no argument against union and co-operation among the aggrieved States. These means are indispensable—no others are either practical or practicable; all others will be deceptive at first and finally abortive. The Southern States on this subject are one people—one in interest, in feeling, in suffering, in locality and in power, and ought not to separate in resistance, whether peaceable or forcible. Let them unite, and whatever they demand will, in all likelihood, be peaceably granted, if they sustain it in a proper manner. Let them unite, and if their reasonable demands be not peaceably granted, they may be forcibly maintained. But when I talk of force, I consider it as a result altogether, beyond the range of probability, if the Southern States unite in their counsels and their demands. The fear, however, of this result, has been arrayed in all the horrors of Civil War and Disunion, and has been the great engine which has been worked against the cause and the friends of State Rights—sometimes under the most honest convictions, but oftener with the most crafty designs. War of any kind, if the South do not separate in their efforts, I consider as altogether visionary; but if it shall come, and we meet it under a united banner, it would be divested of the evils of Civil War, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. As to Disunion, it is the most improbable of all events at this time. The motives to Union are so strong, that it will resist the assaults even of its worst enemies, who are those who would maintain it in its oppressive usurpations.

South Carolina will, on her part, allow no caprice of feeling, nothing short of vital, intolerable and enduring evil to sever its bonds—Disunion will not be her choice but her necessity. But if such necessity should "fall on our times" and drive the Southern States (for South Carolina will not go alone) for a moment, from the Union, it will be but for that brief space, which will be sufficient to show to other members, the true nature of the Confederacy of these U States, and how much more they are interested than we are in its preservation. We shall be called back by such an impatient wooing as neither Romance nor Poetry hath typified. New England for example, knows her interest too well (if she does not, the event will teach her) not to give up a brace of American Systems rather than lose the advantages she enjoys from a union with the Southern States.

Great as is the interest of the last mentioned States in the preservation of the Union, it is a simple and single one.—Neither more nor less than the love and happiness of peace with their sister States. It is merely a *negative* advantage, [but not the less therefore] to use the language of a very learned and eloquent divine [Dr. Canning] who appears to think and speak like a great statesman, and who, were his countrymen counselled by him, would at once, put an end to all speech and all thought on the subject of disunion. The South asks and enjoys no other advantage from the Union, and is ready to give for it a cordial return of the same great blessing; and besides, without further consideration, to make all sacrifices beneficial to other states, short of the surrender of its independent institutions and its vital interests—any thing short of dishonor and degradation. In foreign wars it is scarcely possible the Southern States can be involved *but by the Union*—as to the insulting pretence sometimes put forth that we want the aid of our sister States to sustain a peculiar part of our *Southern policy*. let the History of the Revolution give an ample refutation of the affrontive suggestion; and if there shall still any sceptics remain, let them look at the census and discover a free, high spirited white population, as brave and as athletic as any the Union can exhibit, mixed up with the subjects of that policy, which, were the latter doubled in numbers, would be sufficiently numerous to put them down, before our self-constituted allies in this peril (which is the creature of their own imaginations) could get intelligence of our danger, were it to arise—It is enough to say, that we fear neither foreign nor servile foes; and that the Union is only valuable to us (and as such we consider it above all price, short of the above named sacrifices) as the best if not the only certain means of preserving the peace of our geographical fraternity—On the side of our associates they have the full enjoyment of this inestimable advantage, (not less to them than to us) and they have besides, not a few, but a vast number of great positive advantages which they exclusively enjoy. Let them calculate, then, the value of the Union, and be instructed by the fable of the bird that laid golden eggs. Unless, then, some special visitation of Providence shall becloud the clear intellect of our principal adversaries in the present struggle, they will not force us out of the Union, and no other cause can sever us from it.

I am ashamed of the length of this communication; but I was obliged to be silent, to be misunderstood, or to trespass in this manner on your patience.

I am, gentlemen, very truly and respectfully, your most obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES.

To Messrs. John Taylor Wade Hamilton, Jr. John G. Brown, Pierce M. Butler, and Wm. Harper.

The Birmingham (Eng.) Journal says—"We regret to hear that a nobleman in this neighborhood has been bled on the turf to the tune of 50,000*l*. His whole sporting establishment will go to the hammer."

BONNETS.

ONE CASE OF BONNETS,

Among which are a few

DUNSTABLES.

A new and fashionable article, of very fine quality.

For sale by

H. N. & T. P. WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 30.

NOTICE.

Co & Jo GIBBS

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they continue to transact

Commission Business

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Refer to Messrs.

JOHN WILLIAMS, } *Elizabeth City.*
ISAIAH FEARING, }

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Harrell & Forbes.

Eliz. City, Oct. 16.

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Fall & Winter Staple & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Which they are *prepared to sell at as small an advance on New York auction prices as jobbers in that City.* Country Merchants are requested to examine this assortment; they will find the *prices moderate*, and *terms liberal*.

The Editors of the Edenton Gazette, Elizabeth City Star, and Fayetteville Observer, will give this three insertions and forward their bills to

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Stephen T. Mitchell,

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H. N. & T. P. Williams.

September 18

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INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that his wife intends opening

A SCHOOL

near his own dwelling on the first day of next month. She will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, at *three dollars* per quarter for each scholar, and will pay particular attention to the manners & morals of those committed to her care.

Any person or persons wishing to have board for their children will be accommodated by the said Joseph at five dollars per month.

Newbiggin Creek, Pasquotank County, 20th 10th, mo. 1830.

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3000 bushels Turks Island Salt, just arrived and for sale by

H. N & T. P. WILLIAMS.

ALSO.

Barrels mess and prime Pork.
Do do Beef.
New superfine Flour.

Oct. 16.

disapprobation shall cast its shadows on the effort.

The full power of public sentiment may be considered a sort of modern discovery, if it be not in a regulated shape, entirely a creature of modern institutions. It is at least one of infinite influence, by which the conduct of every free State is absolutely governed. That public sentiment, however, is not the feeling merely of a part of the community, but of the whole of that aggregate people, however numerous, and though separated into Independent States, who have a common identity. This common identity expands or is contracted by the subject which it affects. There is a common identity and a common public sentiment (the weaker to be sure when so expanded) embracing all civilized people. In our external relations, there is a common public sentiment embracing the whole Union. But in our external relations, the States are divided into Western, Eastern, Middle and Southern sections. The South has thus a separate identity and a common public sentiment among themselves, (the stronger from the nearness and intimacy of their relations,) in reference to their internal or peculiar affairs. There may be cases where this common or peculiar identity may be confined to a single State—for example, that of Georgia, on the Indian question. Where this common identity and consequent common public sentiment affect any subject, it is scarcely possible for any one member of the confraternity of feeling and character, to act alone upon it, because, according to our maxim of the power of public sentiment, the conduct of the whole mass must be in conformity with the sentiment of the whole mass. It is vain to say that each is a sovereign, and if others do not duly feel a common injury or dread a common danger, it becomes the duty of an individual State, if it cannot combine with the others, to act alone.

The logic may be perfectly clear, (which, by the bye, I do not concede, except as applied to extreme cases,) but it will be found impossible to make practical. There is a *spell* which manacles the most vigorous. There is a forbidding aspect, not of terror, but of fraternity, which we cannot meet without relaxing in our determinations, however fixed they may have been. Neither excitement, nor pledges, nor the sanctions of the soundest wisdom, (such, I mean, as would be so, if supported by the general adoption and approbation) will sustain the actor, when unsupported by the public sentiment of the sphere to which he belongs. He may plunge in with the utmost determination, (desperation, if you please,) but if he be human and rational, he will be recalled by the cold or the forbidding regards of the public sentiment.

It may be truly said, then, I think, that all separate action by one of the Southern States on this question, which is common to them all, however wise would be the same measure, if it were favored by the general adoption, will be feeble and unsuccessful.

I proceed now to notice some of the specific grounds which have been suggested for the action of this State. Among these, *remonstrances*, in the sovereign character of the State, seem not altogether to be discarded. These I consider as worse than idle, for so ought all dependence on means so certainly deceptive and delusive to be considered. For the utter worthlessness of this mean, let our imaginations transfer us to Washington on the occasion when the solemn protests of this State, and of the State of Georgia, were presented. They could not have been presented with more dignity or with more eloquence, or in a more imposing manner. But did they attract any consideration, or produce any sensation? I appeal to those who were present on the occasion, whether the repose of the letter writers, at their desks, was broken by this awful presence of two remonstrating sovereigns? A proposed appropriation of a few hundred dollars to indemnify a petitioner for a negro lost in the campaign of New Orleans, excited fifty—nay, I am sure I do not exaggerate, however hyperbolical the statement may appear, when I say fifty thousand times the sensation that was produced by the protests of these sovereign states.—And will you remonstrate again under like circumstances?

On *nullification*, another of the specific modes of action which have been suggested, I think a construction has been put, in this State, different from that which Jefferson and Madison, and the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures intended it should bear. I do not say a less correct one. They, as I suppose, considered it a mere declaration of opinion on the part of the States of the invalidity of the law. Nullification in this sense has already been adopted by the State and a majority of the Southern States.

The "Interposition" of which these high authorities speak, and which they hold out as an ulterior remedy, if the moral influence of the nullifying declaration shall not be effective, is simply the exercise of that power that belongs to and cannot be separated from a State which remains sovereign.

The books talk of dependent sovereigns, but the common sense of that is, that those who are so called, either from motives of interest or policy, agree voluntarily, and during their pleasure, to suspend or delegate a portion of their power, or are under forcible subjection to another power, and are in the latter case, not sovereign in a just sense.—Sovereign States may suspend or delegate the exercise of many of their powers, without a diminution of their sovereignty, under a compact with other sovereigns. But whatever name be given to this compact, if the confederate states remain sovereign, it is no more than a *treaty* of a solemn kind, which any State may withdraw from at pleasure. One State of the confederacy may interpose by entreaty, by negociation, or by remonstrance, with a view of obtaining redress of a particular evil in the execution of the treaty, and still acknowledge the binding efficacy of it, or it may at once resume its power and exercise, and sustain all its original rights at pleasure, as if no such treaty had ever existed. It has precisely the same means to sustain itself that all sovereigns have—the moral and physical force of the State. It is subject to the same control (and no other) which may be brought to bear on all sovereigns, namely, the like moral and physical force. But whatever be the true doctrine on the subject of nullification, there is too great a diversity of opinion on the expediency of it, to authorize its adoption, at this time, in the sense put upon it, in this State.

The last of the specific modes of action, which have been thrown out, is a *convention* of the people of the State, to be called under the Constitution of the State. This I conceive to be equally impolitic, and still more unsuited to the occasion and the object, because (I speak with great deference but not with less confidence) it can lead to no *authoritative result*, and it appears to me to be proposed for the worst reason imaginable—a want of any definite notion of a practical line of conduct.—A Convention, I conceive, should only be called for some great specific object. No one has, however, suggested any definite question of decisive character on which this Convention is to act, except that of nullification. And why should a Convention be called on this question? It cannot even act upon it to an authoritative shape. A Convention employed according to the principles of constitutional government, *can only act on the frame of the government, that is to say, give, take away, or modify its power. It cannot legislate!*—by what process then can it nullify?—As to the authority of the government of the State, as it now stands, it is not in the power of the Convention to increase it with reference to the subject of sovereign rights, which are those in question. No government which recognizes the right of the people to abrogate or modify its existence can have greater power than the government of this State already possesses on such subjects.—It has all the power that, on such questions, can be conferred on a government. It is an unlimited sovereign Government, in reference to all other States and Governments. The Convention therefore can do no legal or authoritative act, unless it assume a revolutionary vigiour, dissolve the actual government, and invest itself with all power.

I know it has been said that the ligature of the Union was tried by a Convention, and that therefore our relation to it cannot be changed but by a Convention. This doctrine is both fallacious and dangerous. It would be to impair, if not to deny our great first principle, that the Union is a confederation of sovereign States. The Conventions which ratified the Constitution of the Union were instruments of the State sovereignties, called by their power, and responsive merely of the popular opinion. The people on that occasion neither dissolved, nor modified their corporate existence. It was a mere method of collecting the sense of the people on a point that the corporate sovereignty was able (as in the confederation of 1779.) to have decided without the reference. There is nothing in the nature of the two instruments, which require the direct conformation of the people in the one, and dispenses with it in the other. The greatest of all powers—those of peace and war—were invested in the confederation of 1778. The people may annihilate or modify the State Governments, when they please, but as long as they exist, and are sovereign, they not only represent the people, but are the people in their corporate capacity. I am constrained to believe, (though I confess the sin of having long wandered from this good faith,) that there is neither safety nor truth in any doctrines which do not recognize, *in all external relations*, the Governments of the States *exclusively* as the people of the States, and the *only* visible signs by which they can be seen or known as sovereigns.

But so very indistinct and even wild are some of the motives assigned for the call of a Convention, that it has been gravely urged as one, that if a practical remedy cannot be struck out by it, it may be used to put an end to the excitement altogether, by a popular sedative (through some act of the Convention,) of the whole question! This does seem to be sporting in very wantonness with the most serious and sacred objects.

It has been also suggested, that a Convention may remonstrate, and that coming from such a body, it would command the attention of the General Government. Such an act of the Convention, for the reason already suggested, would be merely popular, not legal—of the nature of a like remonstrance of any ordinary popular Convention, though more solemn and comprehensive, and would be exceptionable, as it would have a tendency to invalidate the authority, legal and moral of the regular government. Nor is it probable the influence supposed would be felt. Bodies acting out of their sphere, are likely, in politics, as in nature, to loose their attraction. I am afraid a Convention thus employed would be considered as a wandering planet. For who can seriously think of remonstrances after our experience of their efficacy? For myself, I deem all remonstrances to be utterly idle and hopeless when they come from a single State. But if the Southern States will raise a united voice, I have no doubt it will not only command attention, but likewise acquiescence in the demands.

I differ, then, entirely from those who have recommended modes of separate action. But I must be understood as not meaning to join at all in the opprobrious censures, which have been cast upon these measures or the distinguished men, who have put them forth for the public consideration. All I mean is respectfully to submit my reasons for a difference of opinion. These distinguished men are the ornaments of the State, have hitherto been and will continue to be its truest, ablest, best and most faithful advisers; and to withdraw the public confidence from them, would be at once ungrateful and unwise. The public is indebted to them for all the just views it has on the subjects which now so intensely agitate, and which must always so deeply interest it. They have been the faithful sentinels of the State, and if they be withdrawn from its watch-towers, I fear it will be by a voice much less true to the interests of the people, and much less worthy of their confidence. Not to sustain them would be little less than to abandon the struggle.

But, it may be asked, "how is this union of effort, on the part of the Southern States, to be brought about, and when is it probable they will effectively unite?" The first part of this inquiry is very easily answered. Any means [the simpler the better, for all incipient measures,] which will enable them to exchange their views on the subject, will be satisfactory. The remaining member of the inquiry is much more difficult—"When is it probable they will effectively unite?" Any one accustomed to the contemplation of public affairs, will see, at a glance, that the actual condition of the politics of the Southern States, in connexion with the politics of the Union, is not only the cause of the present apathy of the States, but, in all likelihood, will continue to smother their feelings and confound their views for some time to come. But inevitable delays are no argument against union and co-operation among the aggrieved States. These means are indispensable—no others are either practical or practicable; all others will be deceptive at first and finally abortive. The Southern States on this subject are one people—one in interest, in feeling, in suffering, in locality and in power, and ought not to separate in resistance, whether peaceable or forcible. Let them unite, and whatever they demand will, in all likelihood, be peaceably granted, if they sustain it in a proper manner. Let them unite, and if their reasonable demands be not peaceably granted, they may be forcibly maintained. But when I talk of force, I consider it as a result altogether, beyond the range of probability, if the Southern States unite in their counsels and their demands. The fear, however, of this result, has been arrayed in all the horrors of Civil War and Disunion, and has been the great engine which has been worked against the cause and the friends of State Rights—sometimes under the most honest convictions, but oftener with the most crafty designs. War of any kind, if the South do not separate in their efforts, I consider as altogether visionary; but if it shall come, and we meet it under a united banner, it would be divested of the evils of Civil War, in the ordinary acceptation of the terms. As to Disunion, it is the most improbable of all events at this time. The motives to Union are so strong, that it will resist the assaults even of its worst enemies, who are those who would maintain it in its oppressive usurpations.

South Carolina will, on her part, allow no caprice of feeling, nothing short of vital, intolerable and enduring evil to sever its bonds—Disunion will not be her choice but her necessity. But if such necessity should "fall on our times" and drive the Southern States (for South Carolina will not go alone) for a moment, from the Union, it will be but for that brief space, which will be sufficient to show to other members, the true nature of the Confederacy of these U. States, and how much more they are interested than we are in its preservation. We shall be called back by such an impatient wooing as neither Romance nor Poetry hath typyfied. New England for example, knows her interest too well (if she does not, the event will teach her) not to give up a brace of American Systems rather than lose the advantages she enjoys from a union with the Southern States.

Great as is the interest of the last mentioned States in the preservation of the Union, it is a simple and single one.—Neither more nor less than the love and happiness of peace with their sister States. It is merely a *negative* advantage, [but not the less therefore] to use the language of a very learned and eloquent divine [Dr. Canning] who appears to think and speak like a great statesman, and who, were his countrymen counselled by him, would at once, put an end to all speech and all thought on the subject of disunion. The South asks and enjoys no other advantage from the Union, and is ready to give for it a cordial return of the same great blessing; and besides, without further consideration, to make all sacrifices beneficial to other states, short of the surrender of its independent institutions and its vital interests—any thing short of dishonor and degradation. In foreign wars it is scarcely possible the Southern States can be involved *but by the Union*—as to the insulting pretence sometimes put forth that we want the aid of our sister States to sustain a peculiar part of our *Southern policy*. let the History of the Revolution give an ample refutation of the affrontive suggestion; and if there shall still any sceptics remain, let them look at the census and discover a free, high spirited white population, as brave and as athletic as any the Union can exhibit, mixed up with the subjects of that policy, which, were the latter doubled in numbers, would be sufficiently numerous to put them down, before our self-constituted allies in this peril (which is the creature of their own imaginations) could get intelligence of our danger, were it to arise—It is enough to say, that we fear neither foreign nor servile foes; and that the Union is only valuable to us (and as such we consider it above all price, short of the above named sacrifices) as the best if not the only certain means of preserving the peace of our geographical fraternity—On the side of our associates they have the full enjoyment of this inestimable advantage. (not less to them than to us) and they have besides, not a few, but a vast number of great positive advantages which they exclusively enjoy. Let them calculate, then, the value of the Union, and be instructed by the fable of the bird that laid golden eggs. Unless, then, some special visitation of Providence shall becloud the clear intellect of our principal adversaries in the present struggle, they will not force us out of the Union, and no other cause can sever us from it.

I am ashamed of the length of this communication; but I was obliged to be silent, to be misunderstood, or to trespass in this manner on your patience.

I am, gentlemen, very truly and respectfully, your most obedient servant.

LANGDON CHEVES.

To Messrs. John Taylor Wade Hamilton, Jr. John G. Brown, Pierce M. Butler, and Wm. Harper.

The Birmingham (Eng.) Journal says—"We regret to hear that a nobleman in this neighborhood has been bled on the turf to the tune of 50,000*l*. His whole sporting establishment will go to the hammer."

BONNETS.

ONE CASE OF BONNETS,

Among which are a few

DUNSTABLES,

A new and fashionable article,

of very fine quality.

For sale by

H. N. & T. P. WILLIAMS.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 30.

NOTICE.

Co & Jo GIBBS

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they continue to transact

Commission Business

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Do do Beef.
New superfine Flour.
Oct. 16.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Oct. 30, 1830.

Melanchoty accident.—As Mr. Wm. NEWBOLD, a respectable citizen of this county, was riding the road in his gig a few days since, the horse took fright and ran away. Not being able to stop him, he sprung from the gig and fell, which injured him so seriously as to cause his death in a few hours. The horse ran about three miles we understand and also fell dead.

Our Superior Court of Law and Equity for Pasquotank County, will close its session this day—His Honor Judge NORWOOD presiding.

The necessary absence of the editor from the duties of the office during the past week, he pleads as an excuse for the barren aspect of the Star to-day.

Elder R. T. Daniel, will preach at the following places by divine permission:

On Monday 22nd of November, at Shady Grove; on Tuesday 23rd, at Mr. Taylor's on the Narrows Shore; on Wednesday 24th, at Powell's Point; on Thursday 25th, at Providence, Indian Ridge; on Friday 26th, at Shiloh; on Saturday 27th, at Sawyer's Creek; on Sunday 28th, at Elizabeth-City; on Monday 29th, at Salem; on Tuesday 30th, at Bethel; on Wednesday December 1st, at Yappim; on Thursday 2nd, at Sandy Cross.

Ohio.—No certain information has been received as yet, of the general result of the Ohio elections. According to the Zanesville Republican, of the 16th inst. there will be an anti Administration majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, which will ensure the re-election of Judge Burnet to the Senate of the United States.

The following is an extract of a letter dated

"Zanesville, Oct 16.

"The returns are not yet all in—it is admitted, however, that General M'Arthur, the Clay candidate for Governor, is elected, and no doubt we shall have a majority in our legislature. The counties of Coshocton, Knox, Perry, Licking and Belmont, last year sent Jackson Delegates to the Legislature, but now have all elected Claymen; and have also elected men of the same principles to Congress."

Treaty with the Choctaws.—An extra, issued on the 4th inst. from the office of the Nashville Republican, announces that a treaty has been concluded with the Choctaw nation. After thirteen day's negotiation, the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee succeeded in the object of their mission. On the 27th of September a treaty was agreed to and signed. The Choctaws cede the country they occupy; and within three years are to move beyond the Mississippi. Those who choose to remain, take reservations, and after residing upon them five years to possess them *in fee*. The country is to be at any time surveyed when the Government please, but no sale is to take place, previous to removal; until then, no person is to settle in the country. About 5000 Indians were in attendance.

The following Circular has been issued from the Treasury Department, directing the course to be pursued by the Collectors of the Customs, in relation to the arrangement effected by Mr. M'Lane for opening the trade to the British Colonial possessions in the West Indies, and elsewhere in America

CIRCULAR
TO THE COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Treasury Department, Oct. 6, 1830.

Sir—You will perceive by the Proclamation of the President, herewith transmitted, that from and after the date thereof, the act entitled "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the 13th of April, 1818, an act supplementary thereto, passed the 15th May, 1820, and an act entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the 1st of March, 1823, are absolutely repealed, and the ports of the United States are opened to British vessels and their cargoes, coming from the British Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands; also from the Islands, provinces or colonies of Great Britain on or near the North American continent, and north of the United States. By virtue of the authority of this Proclamation, and in conformity with the arrangement made between the U. States and Great Britain, and under the sanction of the President, you are instructed to admit to entry such vessels, being laden with the productions of G. Britain or her said colonies subject to the same duties of tonnage and impost, and other charges, as are levied on the vessels of the U. States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British colonies. You will also, grant clearances to British vessels for the several ports of the aforesaid colonial possessions of G. Britain, such vessels being laden with such articles as may be exported from the U. States in vessels of the U. States: And British vessels coming from the said British colonial possessions, may also be cleared for foreign ports, and places other than those in the said British colonial possessions, being laden with such articles as may be exported from the U. States in vessels of the U. States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Interesting Letter.—The eldest son of Louis Bonaparte, a resident of Florence, has sent a note to the Editor of the French Courier, the sentiments of which are truly noble.

From the Courier Francais.

FLORENCE, Aug. 10.

Mr. Editor: I have this morning received three numbers of your journal of the 30th July and 2d August. The great news they brought me have thrown me into a state difficult to be described—How happy and proud am I to be a Frenchman! I write to you in haste, and am still deeply affected. The object of my letter is to request you to distribute amongst the indigent families of those heroes, of the 27th, 28th and 29th July, the humble sum of 60 louis, which I send you herewith, being all that I possess at this moment.

The Revolution which has taken place is unexampled in history. This is a revolution of respectable people; 32,000,000 of men, without any other leaders but honor and justice, arm themselves spontaneously to sustain their rights; they fight with unheard of courage, and when they conquered, left off perfectly pure of all crime. The most civilized People in the world know how to pardon. Its very moderation in success is one of its brightest trophies. The idea of revenge is far from them. It protects or assists the flight of its enemies, and contemns them to see, from the extremity of their retreat, that France, which they would oppress, is free in spite of them

'Mirtuen ut virtuem ut videant contabescenique relicti.'

The regret I experience at not having been able to shed my blood for so sublime a cause, haunts me with remorse. But the triumph of my country softens materially the bitterness of my exile—Receive, &c.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
Eldest son of Louis Bonaparte, Comte de St. Leu.

Newsam, the pedestrian, finished his thousand miles about six o'clock on Thursday evening, receiving the hearty applause of a large number of spectators. He would have completed his undertaking at an earlier hour, but for the torrents of rain that fell in the middle of the day. We hear that he talks, as soon as sufficiently restored of attempting Captain Barclay's feat of a thousand miles in a thousand hours.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

As a young man was driving a four year old bull along the banks of the Pemigewasset, at New-Hampton, Vermont, last Monday, the animal turned and attacked him. The man snatched a stake from the fence and stood manfully upon his defence.—The bull pushed violently at him, now receding, then renewing the attack with redoubled fury, endeavoring to dash his adversary to the earth. In a few minutes the battle became so warm that the man beat a retreat and plunged into the river, there three or four feet deep. The bull followed, but one man reached the opposite side before him. He had not time to escape, however, before the bull was at his heels. He again retreated, plunging into the stream, but by this time he had become so much exhausted that the animal overtook him in the middle of it. Still the young man, fertile in expedients, eluded the attack by constant turning in the water. As the animal could not turn so rapidly as the youth, the latter succeeded in seizing upon his tail, thence he leaped upon his neck and grappled him by the horns. By main strength he forced his head under the water and drowned him!

Statesman.

MARRIED,

In the City of Washington, on Monday evening, the 18 inst, by the Rev. Mr. Post, Gen. DANIEL S. DONELSON, of Tennessee, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy.

DIED,

At the residence of her nephew, Benj Sutton, in this town, on Sunday last, after a lingering illness which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs ELIZABETH DAVIS, aged 68 years. Convinced of the necessity of regeneration, this lady sought and obtained the remission of her sins through the merits of a Saviour, and attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church some 15 or 20 years ago. From that time until her death she maintained a uniform christian deportment. On her death bed her language was, "Thy will of the Lord be done." By her pious example, by her unshaken confidence in God during her illness, she has left the minds of her relatives and those best acquainted with her, fully impressed that she has gone to reap a rich reward. "O let us die the death of the righteous, and let our last end be like hers."

In this County yesterday morning, Mrs. DARKESS SANDERSON, aged 51 years, consort of Mr. Caleb Sanderson.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

Schr. James Madison, Young, from N. York, with merchdze.

" Washington, Harwood, from ditto, in ballast.

Sloop Washington, Mossman, from Boston, with potatoes, onions, lime, &c.

Schr. Mary Eliza, from Norfolk, with merchdze. and proceeded for Halifax.

" Antelope, Hassell, from Norfolk, in ballast.

" Cold Souse, fm Norfolk, merchdze

SAILED.

Schr. Blakely, Butler, for Guadaloupe, with staves, shingles, poultry, &c.

Steamboat Petersburg departed 23d for the Roanoke, with transportation boats Northampton and Halifax.

28th, Petersburg passed here for Opossum Landing, with boats Nottoway & Meherrin, fully laden with tobacco, cotton and flour for Norfolk.

28th, Petersburg arrived from Opossum Landing and departed for the Roanoke with boats Roanoke and Mary Eliza

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on the 15th of October, 1830, his apprentice boy MATTHEW W. PERRY, aged about eighteen years. He is of a fair complexion, slender built, slow of speech, of a down look when spoken to, cunning and artful; it is probable he will go to the North Banks as he has relations there. All persons are cautioned against hiring, harboring or entertaining him, as the law will be strictly enforced against those offending in this behalf. A reward will be given for his delivery to me in Perquimans county, near Parksville, of one dollar

NATHAN BAGLEY, Junr.
Oct. 30 *Bt.*

NEW STORE.
NEW & CHEAP GOODS!!
Oliver Fearing

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Elizabeth City and its vicinage, that he has taken the STORE formerly occupied by Mr. Hezekiah Lockwood, and recently received per schooner *Sophia & Eliza*, from New-York,

A new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware,

Consisting in part of the following ARTICLES:

Blue, brown, steel mix'd and drab Cloths and Cassimeres,
Blue, blue mix'd, bl'k mix'd, & steel mix'd Sattinetts,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels and Swanskin,
Bleach'd and unbleach'd Shirtings & Sheetings, 3 4 7 8 & 4 4 wide,
Bedtick 3 4 and 4 4,—3 4 7 8 & 4-4 check and plaid Domestic,
White Canton, Fustian, bang up Cord Buckram, Canvas and worsted Padding,—brown and bleached Jeans,
4-4 Irish Linen,—damask Napping,
Bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
Scotch Diaper,—blue Merino Cloth,
Webb Suspenders,—patent Thread, (various colors,)
Superior and common Pins,—ball & spool Cotton,—col'd Cambric,
Plain and fig'd black, scarlet, brown and blue Bombazetts,
Light, dark & fancy col'd Calicoes,
Swansdown light and dark Valencia and Marseilles Vesting,
Rocco, calf, seal, and buck-skin d
Tam'd book Muslin,—Swiss, & mul Muslins,—fig'd Jaconet,
Hair cord Cambric,
Fancy printed Cravats,
Bordered pocket Handkerchiefs,
Printed Hdkfs.—children's' do,
Flag, Bandannas, choppa do.
Super. English do.—damask Shawls
Black Galloons,—col'd taffeta Ribbons,—white taff. do.
White and black satin do,
Blue black do.—jet do.—gauze cap Ribbons,
White, black, and straw belt do.
Embossed bonnet do.—fig'd satin do
Super. plaid do.—bl'k silk Braid,
Colored Gloves.—pearl, shirt & ves Buttons,—suspend Moulds,
Black lasting do.—bl'k Ferrets,
Super linen and cotton Tapes.
Sewing and floss Cotton,
Cotton & linen Carpeting,
Cotton Damask,—red Padding,
Light fig'd, dark, ruby, black and vender Bronze,
Damask and saffron Prints,
Fine fig'd and plain bobinet Lace
Thread Lace,—lace Edgings,
Thread and Cotton,—fine ch Gingham,—plain pink do,
Plaid Cambricks,
Plain cambrics and Jaconets,
Plain book Muslins,—fig'd Sw Muslins,—fine Swiss Cravats,
Jaconet Cravats,—linen cam Hdkfs.—Lawns,—Swiss Point
Swiss Capes,—white English Mer Shawls,
Black Merino do.—scarlet do.
Im. cashmere do.—long do.
Fancy cotton do and Hdkfs.
Irish linen Shirting,
Milinet, foundation Muslin,
Turkey red Hdkfs.—cotton Flags.
Madrass do.—rich plaid Cravats,
Rich corded do.—black Ital. do.
Bl'k cotton Hdkfs.—roller Suspenders,—double spring do.
Womens' bl'k wor and cotton Hos
Mens' lambs wool col'd and whi hoes and half Hoes,
Mens' cotton 1 2 Hose,—ladies si Hose,—mens' beaver Gloves,
Castor do.—ladies large assorted d
White silk do.—English silk do.
Rich Beling,—Temple and Ly Cologne,
Cotton and silk Umbrellas,
Cambric Dimities,—bro. and blac Hollands,—Rattinets,
Fig'd silk Vestings,—Berkley an Waterloo Hdkfs,
Chintz and Prussian Shawls,
Black silk 1 2 Hose,—ladies b Gloves,—mens' buck do.
Plaid Linseys,—Osnaburgs,
Mixed Kersey,—spun Cotton,
7 4 8 4 9 4 10 4 11 4 & 12 4 r Blankets,—point do.
Furniture Ginghams, cassim Shawls, cotton Fringe.
Sarcenets, Italian Lutestring, Gr Berlin, col'd Florences,
Blue crape Robes, blk. Mandari
Silk Cords & Bands, (various col painted belt Ribbons,
Gros de Nap do, Hdkfs. super c Swiss Collars.
Assorted Italian Sewings, white ian Crape,—Piping.
Nobility Soap, Fustians, ready Pantaloons and Vests,
Tartan plaid Cloaks for gentl
Ladies circassian Cloaks (very superior,) flushing Wrappers,
Madam Cantelo's fashionable Corsets
Polar Skirts,—bed Quilts,
Quills, Ink,—ruled Foolscap and letter Paper,
Walkers Dictionary,—American Preceptors,—Daboll's Arithmetics,
Murray's Grammars,—Murray's Abridgements,—Do. Reader,
Introduction,—Webster's and Marshall's spelling Books,
History of the United States,
Columbian Orators,—Woodbridge's Geographys and Atlases,
School Testaments,—Family Bibles,
Pocket do.—Almanacks for 1831,
Toy Books,—Cobb's Primers,
Pocket Books, with clasps very neatly finished.

An excellent assortment of

Brazillian, tuck and side Combs,
Shell do. Barber's do. pocket do.
Dunstables,—Leghorn Bolivars,
Straw Cottages and Bands,—Bandboxes,—gingham Umbrellas,
Sarcenet do.—sinchew do. (Ivory Pipes,)—Mantua do. (metal Pipes.)
Mens' fine and coarse black & drab fur hats,—youths' do.
Seamens' drab merino wool do.
Black and white wool do.
Mens' and boys' bl'k and grey Caps,
Men's and boy's fine and coarse peg'd and sewed Brogans.
Do. do. do. do. do. do. Shoes.
Ladies' col'd and blk. prunello, mo and Bootees,—misses' do. do. do.
Ladies French morocco Slippers.

GOODS,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
Great Bargains

may be expected. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine the GOODS previous to the hour of sale.

THOS. VAUGHAN, *Auct'r.*
Oct. 30.

WOODVILLE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Woodville Academy respectfully inform the public generally, that the Academy is now open for the reception of pupils of both sexes, where will be taught the different branches of the English Language, together with those of the Latin, Spanish and French Languages.

For further particulars respecting the school and terms of tuition, apply to P. B. BRADY, *Teacher.*

N. B good accommodation for those who wish to board can be had convenient to the school, on moderate terms.

Woodville, Perquimans Co. N. C. Oct. 30.—Bt.

BLANKS.

Neatly executed at this Office.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Oct. 30, 1830.

Melancholy accident.—As Mr. Wm. NEWBOLD, a respectable citizen of this county, was riding the road in his gig a few days since, the horse took fright and ran away. Not being able to stop him, he sprung from the gig and fell, which injured him so seriously as to cause his death in a few hours. The horse ran about three miles we understand and also fell dead.

Our Superior Court of Law and Equity for Pasquotank County, will close its session this day—His Honor Judge NORWOOD presiding.

The necessary absence of the editor from the duties of the office during the past week, he pleads as an excuse for the barren aspect of the Star to-day.

Elder R. T. Daniel, will preach at the following places by divine permission:

On Monday 22nd of November, at Shady Grove; on Tuesday 23rd, at Mr. Taylor's on the Narrows Shore; on Wednesday 24th, at Powell's Point; on Thursday 25th, at Providence, Indian Ridge; on Friday 26th, at Shiloh; on Saturday 27th, at Sawyer's Creek; on Sunday 28th, at Elizabeth-City; on Monday 29th, at Salem; on Tuesday 30th, at Bethel; on Wednesday December 1st, at Yappim; on Thursday 2nd, at Sandy Cross.

Ohio.—No certain information has been received as yet, of the general result of the Ohio elections. According to the Zanesville Republican, of the 16th inst. there will be an anti Administration majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, which will ensure the re-election of Judge Burnet to the Senate of the United States.

The following is an extract of a letter dated

"Zanesville, Oct 16.

"The returns are not yet all in—it is admitted, however, that General M'Arthur, the Clay candidate for Governor, is elected, and no doubt we shall have a majority in our legislature. The counties of Coshocton, Knox, Perry, Licking and Belmont, last year sent Jackson Delegates to the Legislature, but now have all elected Claymen; and have also elected men of the same principles to Congress."

Treaty with the Choctaws.—An extra, issued on the 4th inst. from the office of the Nashville Republican, announces that a treaty has been concluded with the Choctaw nation. After thirteen day's negotiation, the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee succeeded in the object of their mission. On the 27th of September a treaty was agreed to and signed. The Choctaws cede the country they occupy, and within three years are to move beyond the Mississippi. Those who choose to remain, take reservations, and after residing upon them five years to possess them *in fee*. The country is to be at any time surveyed when the Government please, but no sale is to take place, previous to removal; until then, no person is to settle in the country. About 5000 Indians were in attendance.

The following Circular has been issued from the Treasury Department, directing the course to be pursued by the Collectors of the Customs, in relation to the arrangement effected by Mr. M'Lane for opening the trade to the British Colonial possessions in the West Indies, and elsewhere in America

CIRCULAR
TO THE COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Treasury Department, Oct 6, 1830.

Sir—You will perceive by the Proclamation of the President, herewith transmitted, that from and after the date thereof, the act entitled "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the 18th of April, 1818, an act supplementary thereto, passed the 15th May, 1820, and an act entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the 1st of March, 1823, are absolutely repealed, and the ports of the United States are opened to British vessels and their cargoes, coming from the British Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands; also from the Islands, provinces or colonies of Great Britain on or near the North American continent, and north or east of the United States. By virtue of the authority of this Proclamation, and in conformity with the arrangement made between the U. States and Great Britain, and under the sanction of the President, you are instructed to admit to entry such vessels, being laden with the productions of G. Britain or her said colonies subject to the same duties of tonnage and impost, and other charges, as are levied on the vessels of the U. States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British colonies. You will also, grant clearances to British vessels for the several ports of the aforesaid colonial possessions of G. Britain, such vessels being laden with such articles as may be exported from the U. States in vessels of the U. States: And British vessels coming from the said British colonial possessions, may also be cleared for foreign ports, and places other than those in the said British colonial possessions, being laden with such articles as may be exported from the U. States in vessels of the U. States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Interesting Letter.—The eldest son of Louis Bonaparte, a resident of Florence, has sent a note to the Editor of the French Courier, the sentiments of which are truly noble.

From the Courier Francais.

FLORENCE, Aug 10.

Mr. Editor: I have this morning received three numbers of your journal of the 30th July and 2d August. The great news they brought me have thrown me into a state difficult to be described—How happy and proud am I to be a Frenchman! I write to you in haste, and am still deeply affected. The object of my letter is to request you to distribute amongst the indigent families of those heroes, of the 27th, 28th and 29th July, the humble sum of 60 louis, which I send you herewith, being all that I possess at this moment.

The Revolution which has taken place is unexampled in history. This is a revolution of respectable people; 32,000,000 of men, without any other leaders but honor and justice, arm themselves spontaneously to sustain their rights; they fight with unheard of courage, and when they conquered, left off perfectly pure of all crime. The most civilized People in the world know how to pardon. Its very moderation in success is one of its brightest trophies. The idea of revenge is far from them. It protects or assists the flight of its enemies, and contemns them to see, from the extremity of their retreat, that France, which they would oppress, is free in spite of them

'Mirtuen ut virtuem ut videant contabescemique relicts.'

The regret I experience at not having been able to shed my blood for so sublime a cause, haunts me with remorse. But the triumph of my country softens materially the bitterness of my exile.—Receive, &c

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
Eldest son of Louis Bonaparte, Comte de St. Leu.

Newsam, the pedestrian, finished his thousand miles about six o'clock on Thursday evening, receiving the hearty applause of a large number of spectators. He would have completed his undertaking at an earlier hour, but for the torrents of rain that fell in the middle of the day. We hear that he talks, as soon as sufficiently restored of attempting Captain Barclay's feat of a thousand miles in a thousand hours.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

As a young man was driving a four year old bull along the banks of the Pemigewasset, at New-Hampton, Vermont, last Monday, the animal turned and attacked him. The man snatched a stake from the fence and stood manfully upon his defence.—The bull pushed violently at him, now receding, then renewing the attack with redoubled fury, endeavoring to dash his adversary to the earth. In a few minutes the battle became so warm that the man beat a retreat and plunged into the river, there three or four feet deep. The bull followed, but the man reached the opposite side before him. He had not time to escape, however, before the bull was at his heels. He again retreated, plunging into the stream, but by this time he had become so much exhausted that the animal overtook him in the middle of it. Still the young man, fertile in expedients, eluded the attack by constant turning in the water. As the animal could not turn so rapidly as the youth, the latter succeeded in seizing upon his tail, thence he leaped upon his neck and grappled him by the horns. By main strength he forced his head under the water and drowned him!

Statesman.

MARRIED,

In the City of Washington, on Monday evening, the 18th inst, by the Rev. Mr. Post, Gen. DANIEL S. DONELSON, of Tennessee, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy.

DIED,

At the residence of her nephew, Benj Sutton, in this town, on Sunday last, after a lingering illness which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs ELIZABETH DAVIS, aged 68 years. Convinced of the necessity of regeneration, this lady sought and obtained the remission of her sins through the merits of a Saviour, and attached herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church some 15 or 20 years ago. From that time until her death she maintained a uniform christian deportment. On her death bed her language was, "Thy will of the Lord be done." By her pious example, by her unshaken confidence in God during her illness, she has left the minds of her relatives and those best acquainted with her, fully impressed that she has gone to reap a rich reward. "O let us die the death of the righteous, and let our last end be like hers."

In this County yesterday morning, Mrs. DARKESS SANDERSON, aged 51 years, consort of Mr. Caleb Sanderson.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST

Schr. James Madison, Young, from N. York, with merchdze.

" Washington, Harwood, from ditto, in ballast.

Sloop Washington, Mossman, from Boston, with potatoes, onions, lime, &c.

Schr. Mary Eliza, from Norfolk, with merchdze. and proceeded for Halifax.

" Antelope, Hassell, from Norfolk, in ballast.

" Cold Souse, fm Norfolk, merchdze

SAILED.

Schr. Blakely, Butler, for Guadaloupe, with staves, shingles, poultry, &c.

Steamboat Petersburg departed 23d for the Roanoke, with transportation boats Northampton and Halifax.

28th, Petersburg passed here for Opossum Landing, with boats Nottoway & Meherrin, fully laden with tobacco, cotton and flour for Norfolk.

28th, Petersburg arrived from Opossum Landing and departed for the Roanoke with boats Roanoke and Mary Eliza.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber on the 15th of October, 1830, his apprentice boy MATTHEW W. PERRY aged about eighteen years. He is of a fair complexion, slender built, slow of speech, of a down look when spoken to, cunning and artful; it is probable he will go to the North Banks as he has relations there. All persons are cautioned against hiring, harboring or entertaining him, as the law will be strictly enforced against those offending in this behalf. A reward will be given for his delivery to me in Perquimans county, near Parksville, of one dollar

NATHAN BAGLEY, Junr.
Oct. 30 Bt.

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NEW & CHEAP GOODS!!
Oliver Fearing

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Seamens' drab merino wool do.
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POETRY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

The Majesty of the Ocean.

"There is society where none intrudes
By the deep sea—and music in its roar."

I know of nothing in the whole compass of Byron's varied productions which equals in sublimity of conception and vividness of coloring, his portraitures of the ocean. Though, for the most part, the bold and masterly touches of genius are displayed in every thing which came from his hand; yet, when his imagination fixes upon the "dark blue sea," he appears to surpass all other poets. As you muse over his immortal sketches in the hush of midnight and by the waning lamp, the wild note of the sea-bird and the low murmur of whispering waters and their silvery light—or the death-shriek of the drowning mariner and the roar of billows, together with the lurid and appalling wave-flash of the reflected lightning, break in upon the silence and dimness of our chamber. Time and space are annihilated by the magic of his numbers, and you feel yourself snatched away to the far-off sea, and regaled by its fresh cool breezes as you go bounding over its glorious expanse. He was emphatically the poet of the ocean, for the proudest march of his genius was upon its "mountain waves." He appears to have possessed a delight in its wild scenes amounting almost to a passionate fondness. In his boyhood, seated on some retired crag, he hung over it hour after hour of the still summer evenings, and felt in the excitement of his glowing fancy, a yearning towards it; and when in after years the ties which held him to his country were severed, he flew to its trackless solitudes as to a refuge and a home. Like a proud vessel which, after having been becalmed and ingloriously confined in some narrow bay, has gained the broad deep and the rushing gale, the indignant bard swept forth in the buoyancy of freedom, rejoicing as the breeze freshened, and exulting in the rudest commotion of the elements. At that stirring hour he could "laugh to flee away" even from the land of his fathers, for in the thrill of his emotions there was less of sadness than of joy. I can see him in imagination as he strode the deck, now soothing the sorrows of his little page, and now sweeping his deep-toned lyre as he poured his farewell to the receding shores, and a welcome to the waves that came lashing onward from the far stretch of the sea-ward horizon. The void in his heart, which no father's love and no mother's endearing tenderness had pre-occupied with images of parental affection, & which had been widening from his boyhood by the death or estrangement of early associates, was now filled with the beauty and stirring majesty of the great deep. The loneliness that brooded like a dark spirit over his melancholy bosom was dispelled for a season by the strange grandeur of the prospects around him; and in the romance of poetical enthusiasm, he regarded the ocean as a living and intelligent existence. As he bent over the prow in the gentle moonlight, he discoursed with it as with a friend, and in its billowy commotions he gazed upon it with mingled reverence and joy.—And who has not experienced such sensations, even when far away from the ocean, while his thoughts were hovering over its azure domains? I remember what a novel and indescribable feeling used to steal upon me when a boy, whenever I feel in with Virgil's description of the sea. I had never been beyond the mountain boundaries of my native valley—never enjoyed even a remote prospect of the sublime object of his inspiration, and therefore my young fancy was introduced in those passages to a fairy world, and left free to expatiate amid the glorious imagery of the Mantuan bard. After reading of Palinurus or the sweet voiced sirens, I have gazed at the little lake which lies embosomed in the green hills near my father's cottage till my eyes grew dim, and its rippling surface seemed to stretch away to a misty and limitless expanse, whilst the sweep of the winds among the rough crags and pine forests of the neighboring mountains uttered to my imagination the voice of the sounding deep. But how far short of reality, both in grandeur and beauty, did I find the conceptions of fancy when I beheld the object itself some years after.—My first view of it was on a clear but gusty afternoon of autumn. The winds had been abroad for many hours; and as I looked seaward from the high promontory and beheld the long rough surges rushing towards me, and listened to their wild roar as they were flung back from the caverend battlements at my feet, I felt as if the pillars of the universe were shaken around me, and stood awed and abased before the majesty of excited nature. Since then I have been on lofty precipices while the thunder-cloud was bursting below me—have leaned over the trembling brink of Niagara, and walked within its awful chambers, but the thrill of that moment has never returned. The feeling of awe, however, gradually gave place to an intense but pleasing emotion, and I longed to spring away from the tame and trodden earth, to that wild mysterious world whose strange scenes broke so magnificently upon my vision. No wonder that our first roving impulses are towards the ocean. No wonder that the romantic and adventurous spirit of youth deems lightly of hardship and peril when aroused by its stirring presentations. There is something so winning in the multiplied superstitions of its hardy wanderers---something so fascinating in its calm beauty, and so animating in its stormy recklessness, that the ties of country and kindred sit looser at our hearts as curiosity whispers of its unseen wonders. In after years, when the bloom of existence has lost much of its brightness, when curiosity has become enervated, and the powers of the imagination palsied, where do we sooner turn to renew their former pleasing excitement than to our remembered haunts by the ocean? We leave behind us all the splendour and magnificence of art, all the voluptuous gratifications of society—we break from the banquet and the dance, and fly away to the solitary cliffs where the sea-bird hides her nest. There the cares, perplexities, and rude jostlings of opposing interests are for awhile forgotten. There the turmoil of human intercourse disquiets no longer. There the sweat and dust of the crowded city are dispelled as the cool sea-breeze comes gently athwart our feverish brow. In the exhiliration of the scene the blood gathers purer at the heart—its pulse-beat is softer, and we feel once more a newness of life amounting almost to a transport. Delightful remembrances, that lie buried up under the dross of the past, are reanimated, and the charm, the peace and the freshness of life's morning innocence again find in our bosom a welcome and a home. The elastic spring of boyhood is in our step as we chase the receding wave along the white beach, or leap wildly into its glassy depths. In the low billowy murmur that steals out upon the air, our ear catches the pleasant but long unheard music of other years like the remembered voice of a departed companion; and while leaning over some beetling crag, glorious visions pass throng ing before our eyes, as, in fancy, we rove through the coral groves where the mermaids have their emerald bower, or gaze at the hidden beauties, the uncoveted gems, and the glittering argosies that repose amid the stilly waters. The soul goes forth, as it were, to the hallowed and undefiled temples of nature to be purified of its earthly contaminations.—She takes to herself wings and flies away to the "uttermost parts of the sea," and even there she hears the voice of the Divinity, witnesses the manifestations of his power, experiences the kind guardianship of his presence, & returns cheered and invigorated to renew her weary pilgrimage. The ocean is a world by itself, presenting few analogies either in form or scenery with the continents it embraces. It seems to stand aloof from the dusty and beaten paths of human ambition in the dignity of conscious independence. Man may bring desolation upon the green earth, or dwarf its gigantic pinnacles to the stature of his grovelling conceptions, but over the beauty and majesty of the ocean he has no power.—He may mine the solid mountains, dig up buried cities upon which the lava has mouldered for centuries, and fix his habitation in their silent courts, but he cannot fathom the abysses of the deep, or walk the lonely streets of Sodom or Euphæmia. He may visit the sepulchres of the first patriarches, he may lift the cerements from the queens of the Ptolomies, but he cannot go down to the ocean grave of his yesterday's friend to close his eyes or cast the wild flower upon his uncoffined bosom. I do not know whether we are capable of forming a true platonic attachment for an inanimate object, but I sometimes believe that we may. The shrine in which friendship has treasured up its cherished keepsakes, the ring that sparkled on the finger, and the singlet that once shaded the brow of the departed—whatever, indeed, serves as a remembrancer of the absent, or a memento of the dead, speaks eloquently of the existence of such a passion. The home of our childhood has a spell of gladness for our hearts, long after the beloved ones who formed its endearments have passed for ever from its portal. In the devotion of the idolator, also, there seems too much of reality to be the calculation of hypocrisy. The rivers, the hills, and the deep forests have their worshippers—the sun and moon listen to the hymn of the Gheber, who regards them with the expression of affection and reverence. With feeling akin to these, the astrologer gazes at the star, whose benignant influence, like an invisible guardian, has, in his belief, wrought out whatever there has been of happiness or prosperity in the unfolding of his destiny. Nor has the ocean lacked its admiring votaries. Byron, as I have before remarked, loved it with a poet's fondness. He rejoiced in the "*coelum unique, et undique pontus;*" a striking image of his far reaching mind. The imaginative Shelly passed his brightest hours upon its waters, and at last found a welcome grave in their hidden bosom. I once heard a romantic story of a seamen whose attachment for the ocean was peculiarly striking. He became acquainted with it when young, and after having spent many years amidst its scenes, he ceased from his wanderings and returned to his native village. The remaining companions of his early days kindly welcomed him back, while his old fond mother clung tenderly and with tears to her rough but warm-hearted son. For awhile he forgot the delights of his wild rovings in the pleasing associations which filled his mind; and in narrating to the listening villagers the wonders of the deep, and his own perilous, yet congenial adventures. At length he grew silent and evidently discontented, and the expression of delight passed from his bronzed and weather-beaten countenance. All perceived the change, and all strove to dispel his hidden despondency; yet still he continued melancholy and ill at ease. At last his mother, on entering his chamber one morning, found an affectionate farewell written on an old chart and directed to herself, with the collected earnings of his years of peril. But the endeared inmate had gone. He took his way back to the ocean and wandered from port to port, but broken down by age and hardship, he could find no employ among its adventurers. With a heart aching from the dull monotony, the tame, listless quietude of the land, he retired to a small hamlet on the coast, and with the assistance of some kind fishermen built him a little bark. Once more he committed himself to the guidance of the rough elements, and once more the look of gladness settled on the hard features of the old sailor. Alone, but not solitary, he went forth upon the deep, and for many years after, the floating home of the ocean hermit was seen at all seasons in the Carribean Archipelago. No one, not even the ruthless pirate, molested him in his quiet wanderings, but all greeted him with a hearty salutation, and all received a warm God-speed in return. During the day he sailed gently along the luxuriant islands of the tropics, singing some wild old ballad of the sea as he cast his fishing lines into its sparkling depths; and at night, after having filled his can from the fresh spring and laid in a supply of fruits, he moored his little vessel in some calm bay, and slept as soundly as under the roof-tree of his mother's cottage. Time passed on, and severer infirmities began to steal upon his once vigorous frame, so that it was with difficulty he could now provide the common necessaries of life. At length some soldiers seeing his boat in the vicinity of their fort, went down to the beach to welcome their old acquaintance. Slowly and regularly it drifted, ashore, when they found its debilitated possessor stretched insensible in his narrow cabin. They conveyed the famished man to their quarters, and used the best means in their power for his recovery. He was restored to reason, seemed grateful for their kind attentions, and for awhile appeared convalescent.—One evening, however, after one of those tremendous hurricanes so common in those latitudes, the roar of the sea swelled up into his silent apartment and fell upon his ear. In the absence of the attendant he crept languidly from his couch and crawled to the terrace which overlooked a wide extent of ocean. The winds had died away—not a cloud blotted the bright azure of the horizon, and the moon and stars were looking peacefully down upon the troubled deep. Far as the eye could reach, all was one wide awful commotion. The old mariner bent forward upon the parapet as if to spring away towards the scenes he loved so well. Before him, on the strand, lay the wreck of his little shallop, and a groan escaped him as he recognised its shattered form; but he knew that his wanderings were ended, and he sent his swimming glance far out upon the waters.—And there they found him, his grey head resting on his shoulder, his withered arms thrown forth upon the wall, and his eyes fixed intently upon the deep; but his spirit had passed away in the transport of that fond, lingering, farewell gaze.

PROTEUS.

DECISION OF CHARACTER.

Resolution is omnipotent. Determine that you will be something in the world, and you shall be something. Aim at excellence, and excellence will be attained. This is the great secret of effort and eminence. *I cannot do it*, never accomplished any thing; *I will try*, has wrought wonders. You have all perhaps heard of the young man who, having wasted in a short time a large patrimony in profligate revels, formed a purpose while hanging over the brow of a precipice from which he had determined to throw himself, that he would regain what he had lost. The purpose thus formed he kept; and though he began by shovelling a load of coals into a cellar, he proceeded from one step to another, till he had more than recovered his lost possessions, and died an inveterate miser, worth £60,000. I mention this, not as an example to be imitated, but as a signal instance of what can be accomplished by fixed purpose and persevering effort.—A young man who sets out in life with a *determination* to excel, can hardly fail of his purpose. There is in his case a steadiness of aim, a concentration of feeling and effort, which bear him onward to his object with irresistible energy, and render success in whatever he undertakes certain.

Youth and Manhood.—As in the succession of the seasons each, by the invariable laws of nature, affects the productions of what is next in course, so in human life every period of our age, according as it is well or ill spent, influences the happiness of that which is to follow. Virtuous youth generally brings forward accomplished and flourishing manhood; and such manhood passes off itself without uneasiness into respectable and tranquil old age. But when nature is turned out of its regular course, disorder takes place in the moral just as in the vegetable world. If the spring put forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit. So if youth be trifled away without improvement, manhood will be contemptible, and old age miserable. If the beginnings of life have been *vanity*, its latter end can be no other than *vexation of spirit*.

Bob Tail.—It is related of the eccentric Lorenzo Dow that preaching in a place on a certain occasion, where he was informed the people were so regardless of good order, as to be in the habit of going out before the meeting was dismissed, he commenced his sermon in the following manner. "What a multitude of people are collected here! some I suppose, of all classes, rich and poor, high and low, learned and ignorant, *rag, tag* and *bobtail*. You are all strangers to me; I don't know one of you from another; but I shall call the first that goes out before the meeting is dismissed, *bobtail*. No one being willing to be called by that name, they all remained attentive hearers for two hours. Happy would it be for [illegible] other places if their were no *bobtails*.

Anecdote.—Harry Erskine, of facetious memory, was retained for a female named Tickle, against whom an action had been brought. On the trial he commenced his address to the court thus: "Tickle my client, the defendant, my lord." The audience, amused with the oddity of the speech, were almost driven into hysterics by the judge replying, "Tickle her yourself, Harry, you are as able to do it as I."

Sympathy.—The Dey of Algiers has carried with him 52 women to comfort him in his reverses. What an amount of soothing sympathy will he not derive from these 'last best gifts to man.'

Moral and Religious.

From a Sermon by the Rev. Robert Hall.

WITHOUT GOD IN THE WORLD.

The exclusion of a Supreme Being, and of a superintending Providence, tends directly to the destruction of moral taste. It robs the Universe of all finished and consummate excellence, even in idea.—The admiration of perfect wisdom and goodness for which we are formed and which kindles such unspeakable rapture in the soul, finding in the regions of scepticism nothing to which it corresponds, droops and languishes. In a world which presents a fair spectacle of order and beauty, of a vast family nourished and supported by an Almighty Parent; in a world which leads the devout mind, step by step to the first fair and the first good, the sceptic is encompassed with nothing but obscurity, meanness and disorder.

When we reflect on the manner the idea of Deity is formed, we must be convinced that such an idea intimately present to the mind, must have a powerful effect in refining the moral taste. Composed of the richest elements, it embraces, in the character of a beneficent Parent and Almighty ruler, whatever is venerable in wisdom, whatever is awful in authority, whatever is touching in goodness.

Human excellence is blended with many imperfections, and seen under many meditations. It is beheld only in detached and separate portions, nor ever appears in any one character whole and entire. So that when, in imitation of the stoics, we wish to form out of their fragments, the notion of a perfectly wise and good man, we know it is a mere fiction of the mind, without any real being in whom it is embodied and realized. In the belief of a Deity, these conceptions are reduced to reality; the scattered rays of an ideal excellence are concentrated, and become the real attributes of that Being with whom we stand in the nearest relation, who sits supreme at the head of the Universe, is armed with infinite power, and pervades all nature with his presence.

The efficacy of these sentiments in producing and augmenting a virtuous taste, will indeed be proportioned to the vividness with which they are formed, and the frequency with which they recur; yet some benefit will not fail to result from them even in their lowest degree.

The idea of a Supreme Being has this peculiar property: that as it admits of no substitute, so from the first moment it is expressed it is capable of continual growth and enlargement. God himself is immutable; but our conception of his character is continually receiving fresh accessions; is continually growing more extended and refulgent, by having transformed upon it new perceptions of beauty and goodness; by attracting to itself, as a centre, order or happiness. It borrows splendor from all that is fair, subordinates to itself all that is great, and sits enthroned on the riches of the Universe.

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